not check the black population as much as at first we might imagine, because it furnishes every in-ducement to the master to attend to the negroes, to encourage breeding, and to cause the greatest num-ber possible to be raised. Virginia is in fact

Where ever storm and darkness and affright

Its sky, low hung and starless, such as night

Where slept the lightnings of the wrath to come

With downward eyes, and lips of bloodless white:

And speechless all-no word of love or hate,

Or fear or agency—no sigh or moan, But, as from some ponderous bell, sky hung,

'ell through the gloom (as 'twere a groat

single toll; at which all eyes were raised

And lips apart, each looked a kind of joy-

iomething like madness—but soon again

But the mother gazed at her speechless child, And the child looked up at her silent mother

As a quick lightning to the brain,

The look of woe unutterable

A mother and her child met there;

Both were so beautiful and fair, That, so it seemed, a milder mood

One with a look so wan and wild,

And with so blank despair the other

And prayed (oh, God forgive the sin!)

That Jesus Christ might die again,

Or some quick madness set them fre

And still with look more terrible

Au then forever on them fell

Hierophant."

so well merit.

From such unnatural misery. But still they gazed, that child and mother,

There is something in this vividly drawn and

terrible picture which reminds one of Dante's In-

ferno. We can call to mind few passages in

the grand and awful fancies of the "dark Italian

The entire poem, pervaded as it is by deep re-

ligious feeling and reverence, and evincing on

almost every page an enthusiastic love of the

beauty and harmony of Nature, leaves a pleasing

impression of the author, not unconnected with

some degree of regret that he did not more care-

fully elaborate his production, and render it, as a

whole, worthy of the praise which portions of it

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1850.

We indicated in our last, that the Senate on Tuesday passed the bill for the admission of Cali-fornia into the Union as a State. Prior totaking

the vote, the debate was continued by Messra. Douglas, Davis of Mississippi, Clemens, Houston, Berrien, Ewing, and Cass, and after some remarks

by Mesers. Atchison and Houston,
The question was taken on the passage of the
bill, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas

bill No. 170, being the bill providing a Territorial Government for New Mexico.

Mr. Butler (Mr. Douglas withdrawing his mo

tion) said that a portion of the minority would, on to-morrow, ask leave to have entered on the

journal a protest against the bill just now passed.

Mr. Douglas renewed his motion, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 15.

Mr. Rusk objected to this course of making

A motion was made to adjourn; which was greed to—yeas 18, nays 14.

And the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1850.

the city post office.

Mr. Cooper presented the petitions of sundry

citizens of Pennsylvania, praying a modificati

Mr. Hunter said that he rose to ask leav

signed by ten Senators, against the passage of the bill to admit California, be received, read, and

spread upon the journal.

Mr. Hale asked that the paper might be read.

[The paper was read by the Scoretary of the Senate, and will be given next week]

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts asked what the

question before the Senate was?

The President said that the question was

the motion to receive the paper and have it en-

tered on the Journal.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, said that there was nothing in the Constitution which authorized

tablishment of any precedent for papers of this kind, and advocated an adhesion to the former

The President explained that there was noth-

yeas 25, nays 14.
Mr. Hale moved that the Senate proce

consideration of Executive business

of the tariff of 1846

* New York : G. P. Putnam. Pp. 175.

J.G.W.

From all that host) one deep, sad tone-

And coming tempest flash upon the sight-A darkness beaded as the sea with foam,

Upon this silent world there stood

Unseen within the vault above,

In pauses from its iron tongue

A vast and countless multitude,

Mingle perpetually.

ber passible to be raised. * Virginia is in fact a negro-raising State for other States."

Let us now learn, still from Southern witnesses, something of the amount of the revenue which thus "encourage breeding, and cause the greatest number possible to be raised."

Mr. Charles Fenton Merche asserted in the Virginia Convention, (1829): "The tables of the natural growth of the slave population demonstrate, when compared with the increase of its numbers in the Commonwealth for twenty years past, that an annual revenue of not less than a Miles. past, that an annual revenue of not less than A MIL LION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS is derived from the exportation of a part of this population."-Debates

Owing to various circumstances, breeding came vastly more profitable after 1829. We find in the Virginia Times, 1836, an article, copied into the Baltimore Register, on the importance of in-creasing the banking capital of the Common-wealth. The writer estimates the number of slaves exported from the State the "last twelve months" at FORTY THOUSAND, each slave averaging six hundred dollars, thus yielding a capital of TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS, of which he contends thirteen millions might be contributed for bank.

ing purposes.

Mr. Gholson had none of Mr. Clay's present squeamishness about breeding for sale, when in the Virginia Legislature, 18th January, 1831, he claimed the right of "the owner of brood mares to their product, and of the owner of female slaves of 'partus sequitur ventrem' is coeval with the

founded in wordh has present to so on the present tice and inviolability of this maxim that the master foregoes the service of a female slave—has her nursed and attended during the period of her gestation, and raises the helpless infant offspring. gestation, and raises the helpiess innan onspring. The value of the property justifier the expense; and I do not hesitate to say that in its increase consists much of our wealth." It is no wonder this same gentlemen was anxious for the anneration of Texas, declaring that "he believed the acquires the price of slaves sition of Texas would raise the price of slaves

fifty per cent. at least."
We might go into the details of the Virginia trade, and show the barbarities and loss of life which actend it, but we forbear, and content our-selves with notices of two dealers in a single town vertised that "he has on hand a likely parcel of Virginia negroes, and receives new supplies every fiteen days." John Davis of the same place advertised for sale, from Virginia, "one hundred and twenty likely young negroes of both sexes," and among them "small girls suitable for nurses, and several and the property of the same place and several and the same place are suitable for nurses, and several and the same place are same place and several and the same place are same place and several and the same place are same place and several and the same place are same place and several and the same place are same place and several and the same place are same place and several and the same place are same place and several and same place are same place and several and same place are same place and several and same place are same place and sam and several SMALL BOYS WITHOUT THEIR MOTHERS We have now offered, we think, sufficient tes-timony to prove that the purpose of breeding slaves for sale does enter into the minds of some slaveholders, and that Mr. Desi's intimation to But we must still call one more witness, and one every way competent, except that his memory is occasionally treacherous. The witness we call is none other than the Hon. HENRY CLAY of Ken-

tucky. This gentleman in 1829 delivered an address before the Kentucky Colonization Society. After showing that when the option existed of employing free or slave labor, the first was the most profitable, he remarked—"It is believed that nowhere in the farming portion of the United States would slave labor be generally employed, if the proprietor were not tempted to raise slaves by the high price of the Southern market, which keeps And now we ask, in all soberness, if slave labor

And now we ask, in all soberness, if slave labor is unprofitable in the farming slaves States—that is, in those States which do not produce rice, sugar, and cotton—and yet the breeding, or if Mr. Clay prefers the term, the raising of slaves, is there stimulated and encouraged by the high price of the Southern market, why was Mr. Clay so shocked and surprised because it was supposed that the same cause might lead to the breeding of slaves in New Mexico? Mr. Webster, it is true, contends that the law of the Earth's formation and Asiatic scenery renders it physically. tion and Asiatic scenery renders it physically impossible for slaves to labor in New Mexico, but he has never insisted that it was physically impossible for them to bear children there. Now, possible for them to bear children there. Now, if there be no such impossibility, why, we ask, may not slave children be exported to "the Southern market" from New Mexico, as well as from Virginis and the other farming slave States?

THE MORNING WATCH: A NARRATIVE.

This poem-which has faults enough to ruin an ordinary candidate for poetical distinction, and bill had the preference.

Mears Foots, Mason, Butler, Dickinson, and
Hale, continued the debate; and then
The motion of Mr. Douglas was agreed to merit enough to atone for still greater-is a sort of religious allegory or representation of the spiritual pilgrimage of life. An aged traveller tells the story of his journey from childhood - his temptations and experiences in the world of sin and death-his escape into a purer atmosphereand his earnest strivings to reach the far-off land of beauty and peace and holiness, concerning which vague intimations had reached him. As a whole, it fails of its intended effect, through lack Petitions were presented by Messrs. Cass, Downs, Winthrop, Hale, Norris, and Badger. Mr. Rusk presented the petition of William A. Bradley and others, praying certain repairs in of distinctness and method; and there is a slipshod negligence in much of its versification. Its beauty is in detached passages of sentiment or description, where the rhythm flows on softly and musically, with a dreamy yet not unpleasing vagueness, like a prolongation of Coleridge's dream of Kubla Khan. The following passage submit a motion, which he well knew he had no right to demand, but which he desired to ask of the courtesy of the Senate. It was that a protest,

may serve as an illustration : And the crimson moon goes up and on Into the azure of the sky. Where in the stillness of the dawn Westerly a cloud sails by; And from the dawn it taketh away Crimson and white and apple gray.

Silently, as sails the cloud, The night-dews rise in wreaths of mist; The cataract of the mountains, loud Calls to the hills; its bright robe gleams Silver and gold and amethyet :

is the low crumbling crush and roar The air is still : even as a bell All sweet sounds it cometh well ;

All voices near or far away From the distant hills and mountains gray, Or the uttermost parts of the sounding sea, May God have mercy upon this day

was nothing in the Constitution which suthorized such a proceeding. There was no precedent for it. At the time when the expunging resolution was under consideration, and was passed, he and his colleague united in a protest against the measure, and the Senate refused to receive it. Similar results, he understood, attended other applications. He opposed the principle of the matter. If this protest was received, and spread upon the Journal, how could other applications of a similar character be refused hereafter. If it was allowed to have the record made up with the ar-Wondering I looked at the sweet Heaven That such a prayer must needs be given So bright, I said, so pure and holy similar character be refused hereafter. If it was allowed to have the record made up with the arguments and reasons of one side, why not extend the same privilege to the other side. He had no objections to anything contained in this paper, but if the principle were once recognised and established, what was to prevent other papers, containing matter which was frivolous and wanting in respect to the holy, being presented, and Doth seem this golden day! But straightway came the better thought That 'twas my sin the prayer had wrought; The burden of my sin which lay A subtle poison running through The white mist and the morning dew in respect to the body, being presented, and apread upon the Journal? He opposed the establishment of any precedent for some the second second

In the following impressive lines, the healir influences of Nature upon the sin-sick and guilty spirit of the wanderer are well described

"I had no thought of prayer: As by the mountains and the sea And by the lonely cataract, within An atmosphere of peace and love, With voices which acceptably above

Was as my daily food, my breath, my life, and fr Within some lofty nave alone Breathes in the music of the choir The Holy Mysteries,

But does not raise His voice, or utter one ' Amen,' Or in the ' Gleria' swell the hymn of praise But, kneeling far apart,

Beseeching Heaven, Spare, oh, spare! So rose the universal prayer, Forever and forever rose for me! "

The power of the author, however, may be

haps better inferred from a passage like the fol-lowing, describing a vision of the lost world:

Within the sun-illumined space, star strews

its light, if such it was, was as the light Of breaking waters on a midnight sea,

Monatrous and formless, as though thrown
From Chaos and the Everlessing Night—
Whish gave not, nor received, but backward hu
Upon the skies the music and the light—
Silent amidst rejoicings, sailed a silent World!

from Massachusetts, and read from the journal of debates to show that no protest had been presented on that occasion. Under all circumstances the question was one for the Senate and not for the Chair to decide.

Mr. Foote greatly regretted that the protest had been submitted, and stated the reasons why he had not signed it. He would vote, however, Shields said that this protest being entere on the Journal, or whether it were not, would Hears only one deep tone have no effect upon the country. The protest would go to the country, whether it was entered on the Journal or not. It would be in the papers The music of a prayer unuttered at his heart-Thought, but not daring speech-*Christ have mercy upon us!*

So by the lonely cataract, on the hill,
And by the mountains and the sea,
I heard the everlasting worship, and was still

to morrow. He was sorry that any objection had been made. He was in favor of recognising the right of petition and complaint. This he considered in the nature of a complaint by the minority, and he was in favor of receiving it and entering it upon the Journal The sweet low voices musical, From falling waters and the evening bre entering it upon the Journal.

Mesers. Baldwin and Hale opposed the motion Bound seaward o'er the forest trees, And from the mountain passes and the sea, Forever and forever rose for me, to have it entered on the Journal.

Mr. Cass said that he would vote for the m orever through the still and starry night, Forever in the sun and in the light, in atorm and tempest and the rocking winds, Like angels flying o'er

Mr. Cass said that he would vote for the motion. The power was unquestioned, and being a
question entirely addressed to their discretion,
he saw no reason, upon such an important measure as this, to refuse the request of the Senators.
The question was one of courtesy, not only to the
Senators, but to the States they represent.
Mr. Winthrop opposed the motion.
Mr. Butler replied.
Mr. Davis of Mississippi replied to the objections urged.

Mr. Berrien followed in support of the motion.
Mr. Berrien followed in support of the motion.
Mr. Badger stated that he had serious objections to the course proposed, but, under all the circumstances, he would vote for the motion.
Mr. Bestou opposed the motion at length.
Mr. Downs agreed with the Senator from North Carolina. He opposed the whole pinciple of entering protests on the Journal, but would vote for the motion.
Mr. Pratt was proceeding in an argument

or the motion.

Mr. Praft was proceeding in an argument gainst entering the protest on the Journal, when, a order to give time to examine the paper, he

moved the subject be postponed till to-morrow, which motion was agreed to.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Douglas, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish the Territorial Governments of Utah and New Mexico, and other purposes.

Mr. Douglas moved, and all that part of the bill relating to Utah and the Texas boundary was stricken out.

Mr. Douglas moved, and the boundaries of Mr. Douglas moved, and the boundaries of New Mexico were changed so as to be as follows: "Beginning at a point in the Colorado river where the boundary line of the republic of Mexi-co crosses the same; thence eastwardly with the said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said river to the 32d degree of north latitude; thence east with said degree to its intersection with the 103d degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence north with said degree of longitude to the nor. egree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence orth with said degree of longitude to the parnorth with said degree of longitude to the par-allel of the 38th degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to the 37th parallel of north lat-itude; thence west with said parallel to its in-tersection with the boundary line of the State of California; thence with said boundary line to the place of beginning."

Mr. Douglas submitted the following as an

additional section : That the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby suspended until such time as the boundary between the United States and the State of Texas shall be adjusted by the consent of both parties, and when the same shall be ad-justed, the President of the United States shall

issue his proclamation dealers Tult force.
Upon this amendment a debate ensuel.

Mr. Benton submitted the following as an Mr. Benton submitted the following as an amendment to the amendment:

Strike out after the word "be" in line second to end of section, and insert, "confined to that part of New Mexico which was actually settled, held, and occupied as a part of New Mexico at the time of the cession of the country to the United States, and which is not included." modern poetry which may so well compare with

Messrs Benton, Rusk, Underwood, Pratt, Chase, Atchison, and Bradbury, debated the Mr. Davis of Mississippi moved the bill be postponed till to-morrow, and the question being taken, the Senate refused to postpone—yeas 10,

nays 30—as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Chase, Davis of Mississippi, Greene, Hale, Mason, Miller, Morton, Sebastian, Turney, and Winthrop-10.
NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benton, Ber NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Yulee—30.

Messrs. Winthrop, Douglas, and Chase, continued the debate.

And the question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Benton, it was rejected by the fol-

Wing vote:
Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Dodge
Wisconsin, Hale, Underwood, Upham, and Winthrop—S.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Cass, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of lowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Soulé, Sturgeon, Tur-

lowing vote:

ney, and Wales-31. ney, and Wales—31.

Mr. Bradbury moved to amend the amendment
of Mr. Douglas, by striking out the words "by
the consent of parties." Carried.

And then the amendment of Mr. Douglas was

agreed to.

Mr. Foote moved, and the bill was amended by

bill, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 34, nays 18, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—34.
NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson. adding thereto:
"And provided, further, That when admitted as a State, the said Territory or any portion of the same shall be received into the Union with or Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—18. Mr. Douglas moved that the Senate take up without slavery, as their Constitution may precribe at the time of their admission." Mr. Chase moved to amend by inserting in the 22d section the following:
"Nor shall there be in said Territory either

slavery or involuntary servitude, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and have been

er, Whitcomb, and Winthrop-20.

Navs-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Ben NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Ben-ton, Berrien, Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Underwood,

special orders so fast one after another.

Mr. Butler suggested that the Fugitive Slave and Wales-25. Mr. Hale moved, and that part of the bill regu-lating the courts of the Territories was amended

by inserting the following:
"Except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the ma court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy, and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the said Supreme Court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom. And the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the reprective judges

the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habcas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia." The bill was then reported to the Senate, and

he amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to. And then, on motion, the bill was ordered to

be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Hale moved, and the Senate proceeded to
the consideration of Executive business, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1850. Mr. Mason moved that the bill No. 23, being the bill to provide for the more effectual execu-tion of the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the Uni ted States, be taken up, and made the special or-der of the day for Monday next, and every day

der of the day for Monday next, and every day thereafter till disposed of.

After some remarks by Messre. Cass, Mason, and Butler, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hunter moved, and the Senste proceeded to the consideration of the motion to receive an spread upon the Journal the protest signed by ten Senators, against the passage of the California bill. He modified the protest by inserting therein the following additional paragraph:

"Because the admission of California as a State

into the Union, without any previous reservation assented to by her of the public domain, might involve an actual surrender of that domain to, or at all events place its future disposal at the mercy of that State, and as no reservation in the bill can be binding upon her until she assents to it, as her dissent 'hereafter' would in no manner affect or

dissent 'hereafter' would in no manner anect or impair the act of her admission."

The debate on the reception of the Protest was continued by Messrs. Badger, Walker, Hunter, Benton, Butler, Houston, Cass, Pratt, Davis of Mississippi, Downs, Whitcomb, and Turney; after which,

Mr. Norris moved that the motion to receive practices of the Senate.

Mr. Hunter said that he was well aware that he could claim no right to have this paper entered; he submitted the motion entirely as a question of ing in the Constitution respecting this matter. He referred to the case mentioned by the Senator from Massachusetts, and read from the journal of

e laid on the table. The yeas and nays being called, the motion was

agreed to—yeas 22, nays 19, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Benton, Bradbury,
Bright, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts,
Dodge of Wisconsin, Downs, Greene, Hamlin,
Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Smith,
Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, and Win-

NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien

Butler, Case, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iows, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, and Yulee—19.

Mr. Douglas moved, and engrossed bill No. 170, being the bill to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico, was read a third time. ment for New Mexico, was read a third time.

The question being on its passage, Mr. Upham called for the yeas and nays, which Mr. Upham called for the yeas and mays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Norria, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood,

Wales, and Whitcomb-27. Nava-Meeers Chase, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene, Hamlin, Miller, Phelps, Upham, Walker, and Winthrop-10.

And the bill was passed.

And the bill was passed.

Mr. Atchison moved, and it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn till Monday After a short Executive session, the Senate ad-

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1850. The Senate did not sit to-day, having adjourned over from Thursday to Monday. SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday, having ad-ourned over to Monday, from Thursday. MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1950. The Senate, after the morning business, was occupied upon the fugitive slave bill.

Mr. Mason moved a substitute for the bill, the

ent to our readers to-day.

Mr. Dayton moved to amend the bill by adding an amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Web-ster, granting a jury trial to the slave; and the question being taken, it was rejected—yeas 11, nays 27, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Chase, Davis of Massachu-

setts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene, Hamlin, Phelps, Smith, Upham, Walker, and

Winthrop-11.
NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell,

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Houston, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, and Yulee.—27.

Mr. Chase proposed an amendment, the effect of which was, under certain circumstances, to require a trial by jury, and this was rejected.

Mr. Winthrop submitted an amendment to the Mr. Winthrop submitted an amendment to the third section, to the effect that the award of the ners shall not stay or hinder a writ of

habeas corpus, &c.
And this amendment, after debate by Messrs Winthrop, Dayton, Mason, and Berrien, was re-YEAS—Messrs. Chase, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene, Phelps, Smith, Upham, Wales, Walker, and Win-

Navs-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell. Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Houston, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Sturgeon, Tur-

Tuesday, August 13, 1850. The Speaker announced reports to be in order from select committees, when Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Rules, made

the following report:

At the end of the provise of the twenty fourth
rule, which is in the following words, viz:

"That where debate is closed by order of the

"That where debate is closed by order of the House, any member shall be allowed, in committee, five minutes to explain any amendment he may offer," insert as follows:

"After which any member who shall first obtain the floor shall be allowed to speak five minutes in opposition to it; and there shall be no further debate on the amendment, but the same privilege of debate shall be allowed in favor of and against any amendment that may be offered to the amendment; and neither the amendment, nor an amendment to the amendment, shall be withdrawn by the mover thereof, unless by the unanimous consent of the House."

Mr. Jones said all were aware that, under the rules, five minutes were allowed, after general debate was closed, for explanation of amendments and all were aware that under this rule some of the most business-like and beneficial debates had taken place; but he thought that is had likewise b. en seen that this rule has been abused. It was originally intended, as all must know, to give the mover of an amendment, particularly to approprintion bills, an opportunity to explain. All were aware that amendments had been transferred from ware that amend one to another, and debate thus prolonged. This report was from the Committee on Rules, and pro-posed to extend the right of a member offering an amendment to make five minutes' explanation to any other member desiring to reply, and that then there shall be no further debate. The same privilege was to prevail with regard to an amendment to an amendment; then the committee shall vote; and the mover shall not be permitted to withdraw

and the mover shall not be permitted to withdraw it without the unanimous consent of the committee. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi expressed the hope that the gentleman, after making a speech, would withdraw the motion.

Mr. Jones did so, merely to say that the report was from the Committee on Rules, and was offerness from the committee on Rules, and was offerness to the same of th

ed for the purpose of endeavoring to facilitate the business of the House; and they had instructed

business of the House; and they had instructed him to demand the previous question.

A conversation ensued, after which Mr. Mc-Lane addressed the House at some length. He was followed by

Mr. Inge, who concurred in the views expressed by the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. McLane.]

The object is to gag the minority, and compet them to submit to injurious, unjust, and hasty lecislation; and it was a matter of surprise to him Mr. Douglas renewed his motion, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 15.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. Douglas moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow, and be made the special order of the day at 12 o'clock, and for every day thereafter

Mr. Douglas moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow, and be made the special order of the day at 12 o'clock, and for every day thereafter

Mr. Douglas moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow, and be made the special order of the day at 12 o'clock, and for every day thereafter

Mr. Douglas moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow, and be made the special order of the day at 12 o'clock, and for every day thereafter

Mr. Douglas moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow, and be made the special order of the day at 12 o'clock, and for every day thereafter

Mr. Douglas moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow, and be made the special order of the day at 12 o'clock, and for every day thereafter

Mr. Douglas moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow, and be made the special order of the day at 12 o'clock, and for every day thereafter

Mr. Douglas moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow, and be made the special order of the day at 12 o'clock, and for every day thereafter

Mr. Douglas moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow. Bright, and have been dury convicted, and nave been have an identity of interest with himself. The gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Stephens.] and the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. Kaufman,] members of the Committee on Rules, were absent; and he ventured to appear the opinion that them would have assented to the proposition they would have revolted at it. The proposition is offensive because it accomplishes nothing, and its object is insulting in its character. No member was heartful to represent the sentent with

ber can hesitate to pronounce it as absurd, with-out referring to the sectional questions which in-fidence our judgment. One branch is, that no member shall withdraw an amendment. Mr. Ashmun said that he did not rise to dis-

cuss the merits of the proposition, as it was so plain and simple that the common sense of the House could not fail perfectly to understand it. He supposed that the reason why the previous question was withdrawn this morning was to enable the gentleman from Maryland and the gentleman from Alabama to make able and very lucid argu-ments. The House had listened to them, and enjoyed all the light which these distinguished gentlemen were able to shed in opposition to the amendment. He would barely remark, in relation to the comments which the gentleman from Alabama made on the committee, and the lecture which he read to the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Jones,] as being the instrument—that is to say, the tool—in the hands of the committee for say, the tool—in the hands of the committee for reporting a measure designated as an outrage on Southern rights, that the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Jones,] being a Southern man, may take the lecture to himself, and receive it as he pleases, and reply to it; it did not belong to him, [Mr. Ashmun.] But he might, for the information of the House, state that when the report was agreed to in committee, there were present three Northern and two Southern gentlemen, and they were ern and two Southern gentlemen, and they were unanimous. The latter, he repeated, concurred fully in the report, and therefore, if there has been any outrage attempted on Southern rights, as pretended by the gentleman from Alabama, these two gentlemen were agents in the transac-tion. After this plain statement, and with a view to close the debate, he would move the previous

Mr. Holmes asked for the yeas and nays. Mr. Johnson of Arkansas moved that there b

The Speaker, in reply to a question, said that as a motion had been made to recommit the report presented this morning, if the House should pass to the consideration of other matters, this would be morning-hour business, and the first in order when committees are again called. when committees are again called.

The question was taken, and a call of the House

refused—yeas 39, nays 125.

Mr. Bayly said: This subject will come up tomorrow, when the House will be in a better humor; I therefore move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation

Mr. Seddon of Virginia occupied an hour in the consideration of the message of the President with regard to the boundary of Texas and New Mexico, and in condemnation of the position as-sumed by the Executive, which he regarded as ut-

sumed by the Executive, which he regarded as at-terly subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government, and as tending to change the re-publican from into one of consolidation.

Mr. Ashmun obtained the floor, when the Com-mittee rose, and the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1850.

The House resumed the consideration of the five minutes rule, and
Mr. McLane, who yesterday moved to recommit the report of the Committee on Rules, with instructions, withdrew the motion.
Mr. Festherston moved to lay the whole subject on the table; but the motion was disagreed

The previous question was then seconded; and, under its operation, the report of the Committee on Rules was agreed to yeas 112, mays 47.

Mr. Cobb of Alabama moved to re

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic bill. Speeches were made by Messrs.

Ashmun, Toombs, and Stevens of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Duer then obtained the floor, when the

peculiar features of which we are unable to pre- Duer, McLane of Maryland, and Ashe of North cludes from New Mexico all the territory north States, having agreed to that line as a boundary The House then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

In the evening, Mesers, Sackett of New York, Marshall of Kentucky, and McKissock, spoke upon the same subject FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1850. The House resolved itself into Committee Whole, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Ap-propriation bill. Mr. Ewing proceeded to speak upon the President's New Mexico message. He

not was followed by—
Mr. Sweetser, who commenced remarks, and had proceeded far, when The hour to which the general debate was limited arrived.

Mr. Bayly said that he was anxious to express his views at length on the President's message, but as the rule gives s gentleman who reports a bill the privilege of closing the debate to defend it from attacks made upon it, he should not violate its spirit. He then replied to remarks which had been made with reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he is the chairman and stated, in relation to the petitions referred t it asking for a modification of the tariff, that the ittee intend to report to the House that it is inexpedient to act upon the subject.

The Clerk read the first clause of the bill, as follows:

"For compensation and mileage of Senators members of the House of Representatives, and delegates, four hundred and sixteen thousand three nundred and thirty-eight dollars : Provided, That

member of either branch of Congress, residing east of the Rocky mountains, shall receive more than one thousand dollars mileage for each session, than one thousand dollars mileage for each session, and no such member or delegate residing west of the Rocky mountains shall receive more than two thousand dollars mileage for each session, nor shall any member of the Senate receive mileage for any session of that body which may be called within thirty days after the adjournment of both Houses of Congress uples the treat for which Houses of Congress, unless the travel for which such mileage is charged has been actually per-

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee moved to amend, by adding a proviso: that the salaries of all officers, civil and military, as well as members of Congress holding office under the Government, where the salary is over one thousand dollars, and no consti-tutional prohibition, from and after the first Monday in December, 1850, shall be reduced one-fifth upon the whole amount of salary; provided it does not reduce the salary below one thousand dollars, and then down to that sum.

Mr. J. said that the time had arrived to com-

mence retrenchment. The appropriation bills call for more than \$52,000,000 to be expended during the present fiscal year. In less than two or three years reform will be the watchword of party, unless the spirit of extravagance be now resisted; and they should begin with this amend The question was then taken, and it was dis

A debate followed upon the mileage and pay of members, during which numerous propositions were made and rejected. And the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850. Nothing of importance was transacted to-day. MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1850.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of making the Territorial, Texas boundary, and California bills, the order of the day for to-morrow. The same result attended a mo-tion to suspend for the purpose of introducing a to adjourn on the second Monday The House then resolved itself into Committee

of the Whole, and took up the Civil and Diplo-

REMARKS OF MR. CHASE, Upon the Mutilation of the Territory of the United States east of the Rio Grande, and the Ten Millions Payment.

The Senate having under consideration the bill to establish a Territorial Government for New Mex-ico, Mr. Douglas offered an amendment, the effect of which was to exclude from the proposed Territory all east of the Rio Grande north of 38° north latitude to 103° west longitude, all east of that meridian north of 360 30', which amendmen Mr. BENTON moved to amend, so as to confine the New Mexico actually settled and occupied at the time of the cession, and not included within the boundary proposed to Texas.

Mr. Chase said;
It will be well enough, Mr. President, to look a

little at the progress we are making in this mat ter of the boundary of New Mexico.

The first proposition submitted to the Senate on this subject was that of the honorable Senator from Missouri, which contemplated a reduction of the boundary of Texas to the 192d meridian on the west and the Red river on the north, and would give, in effect, a line commencing at the in-tersection of the Rio Grande with the 102d degree of longitude, following that meridian to about its intersection with the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude, and thence runing eastwardly to the intersection of the 100th meridian with the Red river. That boundary would have saved intact to Texas all her actual possessions, and intact to New Mexico, or rather to the United States, all

to New Mexico, or rather to the United States, and that was in the possession of either at the date of the treaty Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The next proposition was that contained in the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. CLAY, submitted to the Senate early in the session. These resolutions did not propose a definite line, ascertained in its commencement and its course. They did propose, however, the southern line of New Mexico, wherever that might be, from the Rio Grande to the southwestern angle of the Indian territory, where the 100th meridian crosses the Red river, as the boundary between the United States and Texas. The resolutions

the United States and Texas. The resolutions also proposed to assume that portion of the Texan debt for which her revenues from imports were pledged, amounting, as was supposed, to between three and five millions of dollars.

The next proposition in order was that of the Committee of Thirteen, which contemplated a boundary line commencing on the Rio Grande, twenty miles above El Paso, and running eastwardly to the same southwest angle of the Indian country, and a payment to Texas of——; that is, ten millions of dollars. This line cut off seventy thousand square miles—almost enough for two thousand square miles—almost enough for two States like Ohio—which once belonged to New Mexico; which was Mexican territory at the date of the treaty; which was never in the of Texas; which no Texan ever saw nexation, except as a prisoner; cut off all this from the Territory of the United States, and conceded it to Texas. That proposition was the third in order, and the opposition to the omnibus bill, of which it was a principal feature, was mainly directed against the enormity of paying ten millions of dollars to Texas for a boundary which

millions of dollars to Texas for a boundary which gave the United States nothing, but actually yielded to Texas so large a territory to which she had no title, and which neither proposition, previously made, had contemplated yielding to her. The original opposition, and the continued and strenuous opposition to the omnibus bill, rested very much upon this objection to it.

After that bill had been defeated, the Senator from Maryland brought in his Texan boundary bill, which proposed to cut still another large slice—part of New Mexico—from the Territory of the United States, and give it to Texas. It is of the United States, and give it to Texas. rue that this boundary would save to the United States an angle containing some eight or ten

States an angle containing some eight or ten thousand square miles, surrendered by the omnibus line; but the additional slice cut off contained about thirty thousand square miles, making a difference between the omnibus boundary and that proposed by the Senator from Maryland of about twenty thousand square miles. Notwithstanding this great reduction in area of the territory of the United States, notwithstanding this vast enlargement of the concession of territory made to Texas, the sum to be paid for the Texan relinquishment of an unfounded claim semained unchanged. Sir, we read that, though leaf after leaf was torn from the book of the Sybil, the price of the book remained the same. So here though degree after degree of latitude was severed from that which rightfully, in the judgment, I doubt not, of a large majority of the Senate, belonged to the United States, and was conceded to Texas, the price to be paid for the relinquishment of the claim to the remainder continued unchanged.

claim to the remainder continued unchanged.

The bill of the Senator from Maryland has passed the Senate. I pretend not to say how much of the favor which it received was to be attributed to that change in the Administration to which the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Foots] just now alluded, when he said that he thought it strange

of 36° 30', and between that parallel and the between our territory and Texas, are estopped Arkansas river, and east of the 103d degree of from denying the title of Texas to the territory west longitude. It throws out also all north of the parallel of 380 of north latitude, west of the 103d meridian. New Mexico, then, is confined to the limits between the thirty-second parallel of north latitude and the thirty-eighth parallel and, so far as the actual settlements are concerned, between the Rio Grande and the one hundred simple question, with respect to the amendment of the Senator of Missouri, is this-shall these limits be so extended as to include that territory, which a majority of the Senate believe to belong to the United States, as an acquisition from Mex ico, and within which the inhabitants are entitled to the privileges guarantied by the treaty? I shall vote for that amendment. And I will also say that I cannot vote for this bill, which proposes for New Mexico limits on the east of the

Grande so restricted. And now that I have the floor, Mr. President, I will, under the indulgence of the Senate, briefly express my own view of the proper mode to dis-pose of the general question between the United States and Texas.

I have no disposition to take from Texas a foot nor an inch which rightfully belongs to her; but I have regarded from the beginning this question of boundary as one to be adjusted—since the United States now stands in the place of Mexico—by some fair and competent tribunal. I have been willing to leave it to commissioners, and have voted for propositions intended to effect that object. I have been willing to commit its decision to the I do not wish to prolong this discussion.

I do not wish to prolong this discussion to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it seem- | not see that anything which the Supreme from the mileage of Senators, Representatives and Delegates, shall be computed on the representative and Delegates, shall be computed on the representative and Delegates, shall be computed on the representative and the suppress of the language of the representative and the repres

stree by the advocates of the 1 exan claim. Certainly the absence of all bias against the claim of marks. He expressed his surprise that the Sec Texas, on the part of that tribunal, will not be doubted. If neither of these modes of terminadoubted. If neither of these modes of termina-ting the dispute should prove acceptable to Texas, if would, for one, consent cheerfully to refer the whole matter to the arbitrament of intelligent and disinterested individuals, whether Americans or foreigners. But, in either case, the question submitted should be the question of boundary, to be determined as a matter of law and fact, upon the acknowledged principles applicable to such

But I have been from the beginning opposed to buying from Texas territory which already be-longs to us. I have been, and always shall be, opposed to yielding to Texas one-half of the teropposed to yielding to Texas one-nair of the ter-ritory which belongs to the United States east of the Rio Grande, and then paying her the enor-mous sum of ten millions of dollars for abandon-ing a naked, worthless "claim"—"claim" is the word in the bill—to the other half. Our whole progress has been downward from the beginning of the session. It has been marked by constantly enlarging concessions to the demands of Texas. The first proposition [Mr. Benton's] was, in my odgment, reasonable and fair, without pecuniary siderations on either side. The second [Mr CLAY's] was substantially the same. The third the Cummittee's conceded largely to Texas, besides offering her ten millions of dollars. The last [Mr. Parece's] conceded still more, and made the same offer of money. And now the chairman of the Committee on Territories [Mr. Douglas] proposes still further to curtail the limits of New Mexico, diminished by all this mutilation. I think it wrong, and cannot vote for it.

Mr. BRADBURY of Maine replied to Mr. Chase insisting that New Mexico did not extend below the 32d degree of north latitude, and that Texas was rightfully entitled to the country between 1030 west longitude and the western boundary line of the Indian territory of the United States, yielded to Texas by Mr. Pearce's bill. In support of the second of these positions, he said :

The honorable Senator will permit me to re mind him of one fact, which would have no little weight if we came to settle this question of bound ary in any court of law: that the United States in 1838 established a boundary between Texas and our own territory, and, if my recollection is correct, extended this line up to the Indian Territory. I apprehend that if we should undertake ritory. I apprehend that if we should undertake to claim the territory west of that line, Texas would hold up to us the treaty relating to this boundary and the proceedings under the treaty, to show that we, by our own sots, acknowledged the territory to belong to Texas.

Mr. Chase. The argument addressed to the Senate by the honorable Senator from Maine

requires a very few words of reply. I have not said, nor have I undertaken to say, where the exact boundaries of New Mexico are to be found. I beron.] that the ancient boundary of New Mexico, as described by Humboldt, commenced below the Puerco. The line which that distinguished Scenator proposed was in correspondence with that boundary. I am satisfied, also, that subsequently, by the decrees of the Congress of Mexico, the southern boundary of New Mexico was removed to a point higher up the Rio Grande. But the question in this discussion has never been between New Mexico and Texas. "New Mexico" has been referred to because, being an or-ganized Territory, and in danger of dismember-ment from the claims of Texas, its situation has necessarily been much considered. But, sir, the real question, so far as boundary is concerned, has always been between Texas and the United States. That question must be determined by the facts applicable to the law contained in two the facts applicable to the law contained in two instruments. I refer to the annexation resolution and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The Texas annexed under that resolution embraced only that "territory properly included mixim and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas at the date of annexation." That was the Republic of Texas annexed; that was the State of Texas admitted. The territory which that State may have come into the possession of between the date of annexation and the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is subject to a class of considerations which I shall not now go into. But waiving that-for this discussion is not now really in order—the question of boundary between the United States and Texas is to be determined

by their respective possessions on the 20th of De-cember, 1845, the date of admission. Now, sir, I apprehend that the title of Texas never went beyond her possession. That possession was undoubtedly coextensive with her limits as a Mexican State. Whatever she had added to that possession by conquest prior to annexation was hers also. Beyond that her title did not go. And now I ask the honorable Senator from Maine if he says the possession of Texas, either origi-nal or acquired, ever went to the hundred and second degree of west longitude?

Mr. BRADBURY, (in his seat.) I will answer your question by and by. Mr. Chase. The honorable Senator says he will answer by and by, and I shall be glad to hear

The PRESIDENT. That is the correct course.
Mr. Chask. I say that it never did; and the
Senator from Missouri demonstrated the fact beyond all question. Then, sir, the territory west yond all question. Then, sir, the territory west of that meridian and between that meridian and the Rio Grande belonged to the United States. Such I believe to be the judgment of the Senate. Could the sense of this body have been ascertained by a direct vote upon a resolution embodying this proposition, no one, it seems to me, can doubt what the result would be. Well, sir, all that territory between the 102d degree and the Rio Grande, and south of the committee' the Rio Grande, and south of the committee's line, from a point twenty miles above El Paso to the southwestern angle of the Indian Territory, was surrendered to Texas by the Omnibus bill, and that territory contained 70,000 square miles of land, according to the computation of the Senator from Missouri. All that territory has been surrendered by the bill of the Senator from Maryland, and thirty thousand square miles besides. It is true that his Texas boundary bill retained for the United States an angle of eight or ten thousand square miles, which the committee's line surrendered to Texas. This makes the quantity actually given up by the bill of the Senator from

surrendered to Texas. This makes the quantity actually given up by the bill of the Senator from Maryland about twenty thousand square miles. But the Senator from Maine [Mr. Bradbury] says that this thirty thousand square miles belonged to Texas. What if it did? Does that affect my argument? All the propositions made have contemplated an arrangement between the United States and Texas. What I said was that the arrangement proposed by the bill of the Senator United States and Texas. What I said was that the arrangement proposed by the bill of the Senator from Maryland was some twenty thousand square miles less favorable to the United States than the arrangement proposed by the Omnibus bill; and I said, further, that one of the main objections to the series of measures contained in the Omnibus bill was this very identical concession, and the ten millions payment. And this is true. We have conceded more than the Committee of Thirteen proposed, while the amount to be paid remains the same.

remains the same.

But, sir, did that territory, in fact, belong to Texas? I have often heard that asserted. It has Committee rose.

Mr. Jones asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was read for information, vix Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the propriety of relinquishing to the said District all the public lots owned by the United States in Washton city, for the use and support of common schools in the District.

Mr. Foorz. I would simply say I limited myself to this particular measure, upon which I said patricts of all partice could unite.

Mr. Chask. The remark could not have been confined to this particular measure, because it referred generally to the series of measures continued by Mesers.

Mr. Poorz. I mean the whole Compranies from Maine, however, does not convince me, nor plan.

Mr. Chask. And now we have from the Chairman of the Committee and Texas and New Mexico. If I understand it rightly, it ex.

west of it. Now, I have before me the very treaty under which the boundary between Texas and the United States was run in 1838. It bears the signatures of John Forsyth and Memucan Hont, and is dated the 25th of April, 1838. The ratifications were exchanged on the 13th October, 1838. It is "a Covention between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, for marking a boundary between the United States of America and Texas." The first article provides "that each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and surveyor, who shall proceed to run and mark that portion of said boundary which extends from the

mouth of the Sabine, where that river enters the Gulf of Mexico, to the Red river."

To the Red river: There it ends. Well, sir, this line does not touch the boundary between the Indian country and that extensive district called the Santa Fe country—so called upon the very map (Disturnell's) which the Senator from very map (Disturnell's) which the Senator from Maine now has before him—and always regarded as a part of New Mexico. It does not touch that boundary at all. It does not come within three hundred miles of it. It runs from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river. Nothing more. It s clear, then, that there is nothing in this treaty r in our action under it, which admits by any implication, however remote, any title in Texas to the thirty thousand miles surrendered by the bill which has received the sanction of the S

marks. He expressed his surprise that the Sen-ator from Ohio should regard the Texas boundary concession and payment as the main objection ary concession and payment as the main consection to the Omnibus bill, since that bill was open to another very serious objection in the judgment of the People of Ohio. He also declared his apthe People of Ohio. He also declared his ap-proval of the Texas Boundary bill under the cir-cumstances, believing, as he did, that the bound-ary of New Mexico must be made good by gold or by steel, and preferring, as he did, to have it marked in yellow rather than in red. He urged, also, that there were great considerations con-nected with the settlement of this boundary, other han money.

Mr. Chase replied : Mr. President, the honorable Senator from Massachusetts [Mr.Winthrop] has adverted to my remarks in terms which require some answer. The honorable Senator has said that there was a question embraced in that series of measures called "the Omnibus bill," in which the State of Ohio had a deep interest, other which the State of Ohio had a deep interest, other than that of the boundary of Texas. It is true there was such a question. The people of Ohio believe, almost unanimously, I think, that it is the duty of Congress to prohibit the existence of alavery in the Territorios. And whenever that question is presented, I suppose the Senator from Massachusetts and myself will be found voting side by side. The Senator has said that I spoke of what seemed to be a change of position on the part of certain Senators, as a consequence of the part of certain Senators, as a consequence of the advent of a new Administration. Every Senator doubtless determines for himself the course which he will pursue upon every measure which comes before us. I am not one of those who urge the argument post hoc, ergo, propter hoc. But I cannot help observing the course of events. And when see one Administration, conducted upon certain principles, and pursuing a certain line of policy with regard to the Territorial and Texan questions, go out of power, and another Administra-tion, of different views, come in; and then I observe what seems to be a change of position -Mr. WINTHROP. Will the honorable Senator allow me to ask him what evidence there is of any

change having occurred in the policy of the last and present Administrations? Mr. Chase. I find evidence of a change of poli-cy in the late message of the President, which satisfies my mind. But I shall enter into no dis-

ussion upon that, cussion upon that.

I say, sir, that when Administrations change, and gentlemen from whom a certain line of action was expected take a different course, harmonizing with the new yolicy, we are apt to think that the change of Administration may have had something to do with it. I do not say that it had.

But all the Separter has the could be the considered. But, sir, the Senator has also said that considerations more vital than those connected with mere acres are involved in this Texan boundary question. That is true. It has been frequently said, in the course of the debates here, that every foot of soil which the United States retained east of the Rio Grande would be free soil. Senators from the South have asserted, and Senators from the North have conceded, this. Thus, then, stands the case: The line originally proposed by the honorable Senator from Missouri, (and which the Senator from Massachusets also proposed as an amendment to the Texan boundary bill but withdrew it) did retain as territory of the United States about one hundred thousand square miles which the Texan boundary bill surrendered to Texas.

Now, it seems to me that this makes a difference in the character of the two measures; and

ference in the character of the two measures; and if the true, as has been asserted upon one side of the chamber without contradiction upon the other, that every square mile retained by the United States was gained to freedom, while every square mile surrendered to Texas was conceded to slavery.

Mr. Cass. Will the honorable Senator allow me to state to him that he is in error? The state-ment which he makes has been denied on this floor by myselfand others. You know, Mr. President, and every Senator that has looked at the question knows—and I am sure the Senator from Ohio will cuncur in it when he examines the subject — that whether this territory belonged to Texas or to the United States, it will be slave territory, or free territory, just as the inhabitants who may occupy it may decide. The question of slave soil or free soil no more bears upon the question than it does upon the moon. It leaves the people of the Territory to decide whether it shall be a slave or a free State.

Mr. CHASE. Mr. President -The PRESIDENT. The Chair feels bound to interfere. The debate now going on has nothing to do with the subject before the Senate.

Mr. CHASE. I have very little more to say. submit to the decision of the Chair. Mr. Wintheor. I only desire to say that, un-der the ruling of the Chair, I must submit, as well as the Senator from Ohio. There were one or two points of fact on which I desired to cor-

rect him; but I must also yield. SCHUYTER F. JUDD of Ogdensburgh, New York, is authorized to act as an agent for the National Eva in St. Lawrence county, New York

verance and enterprise, has established the most prosper ous Clothing Establishment in the country. OAK HALL, Boston, is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. George W. Simmons, the proprietor, has orders from

every section of the country CF FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Pub lishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York. Offic of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. CONTENTS OF No. 328 .- Price, twelve and a half

Cents.

1. Spectacles: Preservation of Sight.—Quarterly Reviet
2. Lord Brougham and the Chinese Ambassador.—Spectator and Times.

3. Story of a Bouquet.—Ladies' Companion.

4. Rural Hours, by a Lady.—New York Evening Post.

5. Hunting Life in South Africa.—Spectator.

6. The Shoe and Cance: Pictures in the Canadas.—Ib.

7. Correspondence and Itinerary of Charles V.—Ib.

8. Chinese Description of the Earth.—Watchenan an Reflector.

). Death of the President .- New York Courier 10 Weshington and the Principles of the E. P. Whippie.
11 Thoosand Islands of the St. Lawrence.—Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON . December 27 . 1845 Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature ancience, which abound in Europe and in this country, this

science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains in deed the expection only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent an comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind it the utmostexpansion of the presentage. J. Q. ADAMS Published weekly ,at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets

our-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washing THE BIBLE ALLIANCE: OR, THE PEN, THE PULPIT, AND THE PRESS.

Containing Fourteen Discourses, delivered in Cincinnati, between January 13 and April 21, 1850; By T. H Stockton. THIS is an octave volume of 285 pages, bound in embors of ed cloth, at one dollar per copy—the same price at which it was issued in numbers. It can be sent by mail, to any part of the United States, for saventeen couts pustage. Persons ordering it now, will pay less postage than they would have done for the numbers, and have the advantage of re-

cinnati Hookseier.

"To do full justice to the sect principle, as sects commonly make a boast of holding it, Mr. Stockton should not only be tolerated by the body he has lett behind, as well as by other bodies, but cordially taken by the hand, allaquend, and welcomed into the circle of free and independent witnesses of the truth."—Mercer aburg Review for July, 1883.

Aug. 22-44